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S. R. A.—P. Q. C. A. No. 96. Issued December, 1928.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1928

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PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL WORK REORGANIZED

This number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements is issued under the new Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, which takes over, among other duties, the work hitherto conducted by the Federal Horticultural Board. These announcements, however, will be continued under the same numbering and general plan as a permanent record of the quarantine and regulatory work under the plant quarantine act of 1912.

The necessity of reorganizing this work had come to be recognized quite emphatically in recent years. The scattering of plant quarantine and regulatory duties among different bureaus and offices of the department, as in the past, was objectionable on account of the division of administrative authority, and still more so because it was gradually absorbing much of the time and interest of important research personnel. This situation was brought to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture early in the fiscal year 1927 and, under his authorization, plans were worked out during that year to bring together all plant quarantine and related regulatory and control activities of the department under a new office, which has been designated as the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. This reorganization received its final approval in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and became effective July 1, 1928. It involved particularly the Federal Horticultural Board and the Bureau of Entomology and, to a slight extent, work heretofore conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The Bureau of Entomology has hitherto been charged with the detailed administration of large regulatory appropriations for the enforcement of quarantines on account of gipsy and brown-tail moths, Japanese and Asiatic beetles, the European corn borer, and the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii. The only appropriation to the Bureau of Plant Industry which involved work of this nature concerned the enforcement of the white-pine blister-rust quarantine. In the administration of these quarantine and control subjects, these bureaus had been, however, acting as agents of the board. In other words, the determination of quarantines and the regulations thereunder and their legal enforcement have been by the board under the authority of the plant quarantine act, the burden of field administration and of personnel and accounting being carried by these bureaus. This reorganization removes this work from these bureaus and transfers the appropriations and personnel concerned to the new administration.

The redrafting of the appropriation language for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration was the subject of very careful study, in which the solicitor and the budget officer of the department actively participated. The new language and authority thereunder is believed to be a great improvement over the old appropriation language, which, having been added to from year to year, lacked uniformity or logical arrangement. The most important modification involves the carrying of the different items as subappropriations, which will make it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to meet emergencies arising from unanticipated outbreaks of new pests under the provision in the act for interchange of appropriations within any bureau, division, or office. Under the old system of appropriations for the Federal Horticultural Board no such adjustments could be made, except by action of Congress, and it was impossible a year ago, for example, to make any shift of board funds to meet the emergency occasioned by the outbreak of the Mexican fruit worm in the lower Rio Grande region.

In addition to the plant quarantine and regulatory duties which come under the authority of the plant quarantine act of 1912 and the related Mexican border act, the new Plant Quarantine and Control Administration will be charged with the enforcement of (1) the insect pest act of 1905, (2) the act (1926) authorizing the inspection and certification of exports to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, and (3), in cooperation with the Post Office Department, of the terminal inspection act of 1915.

The principle of a plant quarantine advisory board is retained in this reorganization, but under a more appropriate title. The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1929 provides that—

"* * * Hereafter the functions of the Federal Horticultural Board shall devolve upon and be exercised by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, the chief of which shall serve ex officio as chairman of an advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board of five members, the four additional members to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture from existing bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Forest Service, and who shall serve without additional compensation."

A list of the principal administrative officers in Washington and of the division leaders under the new Plant Quarantine and Control Administration is given in this issue.

BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

AUGUST 1, 1928.

A revision of the white-pine blister-rust quarantine regulations governing the interstate movement throughout the United States of white and other 5-leafed pine trees and of currant and gooseberry plants is announced by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

The revision, which becomes effective August 15, 1928, includes substantially the following changes of interest to shippers: Provision for the interstate movement, under permit, of 5-leafed pines from the generally infected areas, consisting of the New England States, New York, and Washington, into the more lightly infected States east of the Mississippi Valley quarantine line and also from Washington into Oregon and Idaho, when they have been raised from seed in a nursery free from currant and gooseberry plants and with a Ribes-free zone around the premises; removal of the prohibition of movement from Wisconsin and Minnesota to Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and authorization of the interstate shipment of cultivated red and white and mountain currant and cultivated gooseberry plants from infected States without a Federal permit and without environs inspection, provided they have been dipped in lime-sulphur solution of specified strength, maintain the required conditions as to dormancy and defoliation, and are shipped within the prescribed period. No change is made in the quarantine order itself.

These modifications are based on the results of investigations carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry, and on changes in the blister-rust situation during the past two years. Such studies have confirmed the effectiveness of the Ribes-free zone as a permanent protection to 5-leafed pine stands, and have proved the value of the lime-sulphur dip as a measure for the disinfection of currant and gooseberry plants. In the meantime surveys have indicated that the distribution of the blister rust in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey is now comparable to its prevalence in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a continuance of the prohibition of movement between these two groups of States is therefore no longer of value as a means of preventing the spread of infection.

Slight modifications are made in the shipping dates for currant and gooseberry plants as related to dormancy and defoliation, and these will, it is believed, correlate more closely with commercial nursery needs as related to climatic conditions without any increase in the danger of dissemination of the rust to new localities.

Among the requirements retained in this revision, without material change, are those prohibiting the shipment of 5-leafed pines from infected to noninfected States and from the Eastern States to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast region; limiting the interstate movement of European blackcurrant plants to 12 Great Plains and Southern States where 5-leafed pines are not of economic importance, and requiring the use of control-area permits when currant or gooseberry plants are to be shipped into States having legally established blister-rust control areas.

Fifteen States are known to be infected with the white-pine blister rust—Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Most of these are carrying on active control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and are thereby keeping losses from the disease to a minimum.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to the white-pine blister-rust quarantine includes substantially the following changes of interest to shippers: Provision is made for the interstate movement, under permit, of 5-leafed pines from the generally infected areas, consisting of the New England States, New York, and Washington, into the more lightly infected States east of the Mississippi Valley quarantine line, and also from Washington into Oregon and Idaho, when they have been raised from seed in a nursery free from currant and gooseberry plants and with a Ribes-free zone around the premises; the prohibition of movement from Wisconsin and Minnesota to Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey is removed; and the interstate shipment of culti-

vated red and white and mountain currant and cultivated gooseberry plants from infected States without a Federal permit and without environs inspection is authorized, provided they have been dipped in lime-sulphur solution of specified strength, maintain the required conditions as to dormancy and defoliation, and are shipped within the prescribed period. No change is made in the quarantine order itself.

These modifications are based on the results of investigations carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry, and on changes in the blister-rust situation during the past two years. Such studies have confirmed the effectiveness of the Ribes-free zone as a permanent protection to 5-leafed pine stands, and have proven the value of the lime-sulphur dip as a measure for the disinfection of currant and gooseberry plants. In the meantime surveys have indicated that the distribution of the blister rust in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey is now comparable to its prevalence in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a continuance of the special restrictions on movement between these two groups of States is therefore no longer of value as a means of preventing the spread of infection.

Slight modifications are made in the shipping dates for currant and gooseberry plants as related to dormancy and defoliation, and these will, it is believed, correlate more closely with commercial nursery needs as related to climatic conditions without any increase in the danger of dissemination of the rust to new localities.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63, WITH REGULATIONS

(Effective on and after October 1, 1926. Supersedes Quarantine No. 26 as amended, and Quarantine No. 54 as extended)

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no 5-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate movement of 5-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection at place of shipment or destination, or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

(Effective on and after August 15, 1928)

REGULATION 1.—*Definitions*

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) White-pine blister rust, or blister rust: The fungous disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(*b*) Five-leafed pines: Plants, branches, limbs, and twigs of the following species belonging to the genus Pinus:

American species: Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.); Bristle-cone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.); Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.); Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James); Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.); Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.); Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* D. Don.); White-bark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.); and White pine (northern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species: Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.); Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* French); Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.); Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.); Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.); and Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(*c*) Currant and gooseberry plants: Plants, cuttings, or cions belonging to the genera Ribes L. and Grossularia (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(*d*) European black currant plants: Plants, cuttings, stocks, cions, buds, fruits, seeds, or parts of plants of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(*e*) Mountain currant: Plants, cuttings, or cions of *Ribes alpinum* L., also known as alpine currant.

(*f*) Cultivated red and white currant plants: Plants, cuttings, or cions of garden varieties derived from *Ribes vulgare* Lamarck, *R. rubrum* L., *R. petraeum* Wulf, and *R. sativum* Syme, and their hybrids.

(*g*) Cultivated gooseberry plants: Plants, cuttings, or cions of garden varieties of gooseberries derived from American or European species and their hybrids.

(*h*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*i*) Dormant: In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(*j*) Infected States: States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected with white-pine blister rust, as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Oregon: *Provided*, That, with respect to the State of Oregon, the regulations which pertain to the infected States shall apply only to interstate movement from the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, in said State, in view of the fact that the State of Oregon maintains and enforces a quarantine against the intrastate movement of blister-rust host plants out of the above-named counties and otherwise provides and enforces such control measures as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of white-pine blister rust in the State of Oregon.

(*k*) Legally established blister-rust control area: An area established under State authority wherein both the planting and possession of either currant and gooseberry plants or of 5-leafed pines are prohibited for the purpose of protecting the 5-leafed pines or the currant and gooseberry plants on such area from damage by white-pine blister rust.

(*l*) The expression "interstate movement" as used in these regulations means movement from any quarantined State or District into or through any other State or District.

REGULATION 2.—*Restrictions on the movement of 5-leafed pines*

(*a*) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the car, box, bale, or other container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee, and has attached

to the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLYING TO INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM CERTAIN STATES

(*b*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point east of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to any point west thereof.

(*c*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a State or county designated as infected (see regulation 1, paragraph *j*) into any State or county not so designated; nor shall they be so moved through any such noninfected State or county except on a through bill of lading.

(*d*) Five-leafed pines may be moved interstate from one State or county designated as infected to another State or county so designated upon compliance with paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) hereof, except that interstate movement from the area composed of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, or from either of the States of New York or Washington, shall be made only under permit and upon compliance with the following additional conditions:

(1) That such movement shall be confined to 5-leafed pines grown from seed in a location within 1 mile of which there have existed no European black currant plants and within 1,500 feet of which there have existed no currant or gooseberry plants of any variety since the time of planting said seed.

(2) That, before planting the seed from which such pines are to be grown, the owner of the nursery shall submit a signed application for a pine-shipping permit to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration giving the location of the premises upon which said pines will be grown and agreeing that no 5-leafed pines shall be grown in or distributed by any nursery or nurseries owned or controlled by the applicant except such as are maintained in compliance with the previous paragraph: *Provided*, That, in the case of such pines planted prior to the promulgation of this regulation, such application may be made at any time within three months after the date hereof.

(3) That, before shipment of said pines, certification shall be made to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration by an inspector showing that the nursery has been found to be free from white-pine blister rust and that the premises and the environs as specified in (1) above have been maintained free from currant and gooseberry plants since the date on which the pine seed was planted.

(4) That a copy of the permit, issued on the basis of such application and certification, shall be attached to the outside of each container of pines so shipped.

(5) Permits for the reshipment of such certified pines within the conditions prescribed by paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) above may be issued to purchasers of such stock who do not grow 5-leafed pines upon submission of an application and a signed agreement by the applicant agreeing to observe these regulations and the conditions under which the permit is issued.

REGULATION 3.—*Restrictions on movement of European black currant plants*

European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 to May 15, inclusive, and only on condition that each car, box, bale, or other container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and bears on the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

REGULATION 4.—*Restrictions on the movement of currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants*

(*a*) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currants) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside of said container a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

No variety of currant or gooseberry plants shall be shipped into any State in which the planting and possession of such variety is prohibited in such State by any State law or regulation.[1]

(*b*) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Currant and gooseberry plants, other than cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or county designated as infected.

Cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any of the infected States and counties designated in regulation 1 only during the period from September 20 to May 15 (except that from Oregon and Washington the said plants may be moved only during the period from November 1 to April 1) and only upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) That, if shipped in the fall, the said plants are defoliated (i. e., without leaves); and, if shipped in the spring, they are free from leaves of the previous season's growth: *Provided,* That, if shipped in the spring after April 15 (March 1 in the case of Oregon and Washington), the said plants shall be completely dormant; (2) that, before shipment, they have been completely immersed (except the roots) in a solution consisting of 1 part of concentrated lime-sulphur solution testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts of water by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation; (3) that the container shall be plainly marked to show that currant and gooseberry plants are contained therein.

REGULATION 5.—*Carload and bulk shipment*

In the case of carload and other bulk shipments of restricted articles, copies of the permit forms and certificates required herein shall also accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in the case of truck or other road vehicle, copies of such permit forms and certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

REGULATION 6.—*Provision for inspection of nursery stock and other plants in transit*

Any car, vehicle, box, bale, or other container moved or offered for movement interstate which contains or may contain articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized inspectors at any time or place.

REGULATION 7.—*Penalties for violation of these rules and regulations*

Permits issued under these rules and regulations by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration for the interstate movement of plants permitted thereunder may be canceled and further permits may be refused to any shipper

[1] New York and Rhode Island prohibit the planting and possession of yellow-flowering currant plants (*Ribes aureum* and *R. odoratum*), and such plants may not be shipped into those States.

who violates any of these rules and regulations. When any such permit is canceled the further use of permit forms issued to the permittee thereunder is prohibited.

REGULATION 8.—*Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture*

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after August 15, 1928, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated February 17, 1927, as amended February 20, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of July, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

APPENDIX A.—STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants or of five-leafed pines is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before currant or gooseberry plants or five-leafed pines may be shipped into the States listed, each shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the officer named. Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. Permits will not be issued for the movement of prohibited plants into blister-rust control areas.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
Idaho	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine	Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

APPENDIX B.—STATES CONSIDERING ACTION TO ESTABLISH BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States are considering the establishment of blister-rust control areas, and it is recommended that those desiring to ship currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leafed pines into any of these States should apply in advance

of shipment to the officers listed below. Restricted plants which otherwise meet the requirements of Federal Quarantine No. 63 may now enter any of these States without a control-area permit; but when these States have legally established blister-rust control areas, failure on the part of the consignor to attach control-area permits (Form 415) will be treated in the same manner as violation of any other part of the regulations.

State	Officer to be consulted
Connecticut	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Oregon	Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Washington	Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1928.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective August 15, 1928, and has ordered that no 5-leafed pines or currant or gooseberry plants shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any State in the continental United States or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in such revised rules and regulations and amendments thereto.

A copy of the quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations is inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of Quarantine No. 63, with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein, this _____ day of _____, 1928.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[Sent to all common carriers in the United States.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective August 15, 1928. The effect of the revision is to provide for the interstate movement, under permit, of 5-leafed pines when grown in the New England States, New York, and Washington, in localities free from currant and gooseberry plants; to remove the restriction which prohibited the shipment of such pines from Wisconsin and Minnesota into Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and to simplify the restrictions governing the interstate movement

of currant and gooseberry plants from the States infected with the white-pine blister-rust disease.

Copies of the said quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., August 14, 1928; The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., August 15, 1928; Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., October 24, 1928; San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., August 15, 1928; The Denver Post, Denver, Colo., August 14, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., August 13, 1928; The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., August 13, 1928; The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1928; The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., August 14, 1928; The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1928; Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, August 15, 1928; The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill., August 14, 1928; The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., August 13, 1928; The Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa, August 14, 1928; The Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans., August 14, 1928; The Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., August 14, 1928; The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., August 14, 1928; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., August 14, 1928; The Sun, Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., August 14, 1928; The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., August 15, 1928; The Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., August 14, 1928; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss., August 14, 1928; The Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., August 14, 1928; The Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., August 15, 1928; TheWorld-Herald, Omaha, Nebr., August 14, 1928; Reno Evening Gazette, Reno, Nev., August 14, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., August 14, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., August 14, 1928; New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 14, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., August 14, 1928; The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., August 13, 1928; Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., August 14, 1928; The Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, August 14, 1928; The Oklahoma News, Oklahoma City, Okla., August 14, 1928; The Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., August 15, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., August 13, 1928; The State, Columbia, S. C., August 14, 1928; The Daily Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., August 14, 1928; Nashville Tennesseean, Nashville, Tenn., August 14, 1928; Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., August 15, 1928; The Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., August 14, 1928; Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., August 13, 1928; The Seattle Times, Seattle, Wash., August 15, 1928; The Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., August 15, 1928; The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., August 14, 1928; Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 14, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

MODIFICATION TO THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 27, 1928.

The regulations governing the shipment of 5-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, appearing on pages 18, 19, and 20 of the April, 1928, Supplement to the Postal Guide, have been revised so that provision is made for the interstate movement, under permit, of 5-leafed pines, when they have been raised from seed in a nursery free from currant and gooseberry plants and with a Ribes-free zone around the premises, from the generally infected areas, consisting of the New England States, New York, and Washington, into the more lightly infected States east of the Mississippi Valley quarantine line (that is, all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana), and also from Washington into Oregon and Idaho; the prohibition of movement from Wisconsin and Minnesota to Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey is removed; and the interstate shipment of cultivated red and white and mountain currant and cultivated gooseberry plants from infected States without a Federal permit and without environs inspection is authorized, provided they have been dipped in lime-sulphur solution of specified strength, maintain the required conditions as to dormancy and defoliation, and are shipped within the prescribed period.

The careful attention of postmasters is therefore invited to the following revised regulations of Quarantine Order No. 63 on account of the white-pine blister rust, effective August 15, 1928:

REGULATION 2.—*Restriction on the movement of 5-leafed pines*

(*a*) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State

unless the container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee, and has attached to the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLYING TO INTERSTATE MOVEMENT FROM CERTAIN STATES

(*b*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point east of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to any point west thereof.

(*c*) Five-leafed pines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a State or county designated as infected (see regulation 1, paragraph (*j*)) into any State or county not so designated; nor shall they be so moved through any such noninfected State or county except on a through bill of lading.

NOTE.—The infected States and counties referred to in paragraph (*j*) of regulation 1 are as follows: Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Oregon: *Provided*, That with respect to the State of Oregon the regulations which pertain to the infected States shall apply only to interstate movement from the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lincoln, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill, in said State.

(*d*) Five-leafed pines may be moved interstate from one State or county designated as infected to another State or county so designated upon compliance with paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) hereof, except that interstate movement from the area composed of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, or from either of the States of New York or Washington, shall be made only under permit and upon compliance with the following additional conditions:

(1) That such movement shall be confined to 5-leafed pines grown from seed in a location within 1 mile of which there have existed no European black currant plants and within 1,500 feet of which there have existed no currant or gooseberry plants of any variety since the time of planting said seed.

(2) That, before planting the seed from which such pines are to be grown, the owner of the nursery shall submit a signed application for a pine-shipping permit to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration giving the location of the premises upon which said pines will be grown and agreeing that no 5-leafed pines shall be grown in or distributed by any nursery or nurseries owned or controlled by the applicant except such as are maintained in compliance with the previous paragraph: *Provided*, That, in the case of such pines planted prior to the promulgation of this regulation, such application may be made at any time within three months after the date hereof.

(3) That, before shipment of said pines, certification shall be made to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration by an inspector showing that the nursery has been found to be free from white-pine blister rust and that the premises and the environs as specified in (1) above have been maintained free from currant and gooseberry plants since the date on which the pine seed was planted.

(4) That a copy of the permit, issued on the basis of such application and certification, shall be attached to the outside of each container of pines so shipped.

(5) Permits for the reshipment of such certified pines within the conditions prescribed by paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) above may be issued to purchasers of such stock who do not grow 5-leafed pines upon submission of an application and a signed agreement by the applicant agreeing to observe these regulations and the conditions under which the permit is issued.

REGULATION 3.—*Restrictions on movement of European black currant plants*

European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 to May 15, inclusive, and only on condition that each container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and bears on the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

REGULATION 4.—*Restrictions on the movement of currant and gooseberry plants other than European black currants*

(*a*) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State.*—Currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currants) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the container thereof is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside of said container a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for the plant quarantine and control administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see Appendix A.)

(*b*) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States.*—Currant and gooseberry plants, other than cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or county designated as infected.

Cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any of the infected States and counties designated in regulation 1 only during the period from September 20 to May 15 (except that from Oregon and Washington the said plants may be moved only during the period from November 1 to April 1), and only upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) That, if shipped in the fall, the said plants are defoliated (i. e., without leaves); and, if shipped in the spring, they are free from leaves of the previous season's growth: *Provided*, That, if shipped in the spring after April 15 (March 1 in the case of Oregon and Washington), the said plants shall be completely dormant; (2) that, before shipment, they have been completely immersed (except the roots) in a solution consisting of 1 part of concentrated lime-sulphur solution testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts of water by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation; (3) that the container shall be plainly marked to show that currant and gooseberry plants are contained therein.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the utmost care must be exercised to see that no parcels of 5-leafed pine, currant, or gooseberry plants (including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) are accepted for mailing except in the manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the amended order.

Appendix A.—States which have legally established blister-rust control areas.

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants or of 5-leafed pines is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before currant or gooseberry plants or 5-leafed pines may be shipped into the States listed, each shipment must bear a control area permit (Form 415) from the officer named.

Applications for such permits should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee. Permits will not be issued for the movement of prohibited plants into blister-rust control areas.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
Idaho	Director, Bureau Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine	Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

R. S. Regar,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CANADIAN CHRISTMAS TREES AND GREENS QUARANTINE (No. 57)

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Christmas Trees and Greens—Revocation of Notice of Quarantine No. 57 (Foreign) by the Department of Agriculture (T. D. 42921)

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1928.

To Collectors of Customs:

The following order issued by the Department of Agriculture revoking the quarantine against Christmas trees and greens from the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

E. W. Camp,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the order.]

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (No. 43)

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

August 8, 1928.

The areas under quarantine on account of the European corn borer have been enlarged, effective immediately, to add several towns and cities in Hudson County, N. J., according to an announcement by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. The effect of the amendment is to permit the movement of restricted products from New York City into certain near-by sections of New Jersey and in turn to regulate their movement from those New Jersey points. Under a further change made at this time, certificates or permits will be required for the movement of corn and other restricted articles into the State of Maine from other parts of the regulated areas.

MODIFICATION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE

Introductory Note

The amendment which follows adds to the areas designated as regulated on account of the European corn borer certain towns and cities in Hudson County, N. J. It also modifies regulation 5 by adding a requirement that corn and other restricted articles may be moved into the State of Maine from other parts of the regulated areas only under Federal certification.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chief Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Amendment No. 2 to Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (Sixth Revision)

(Effective on and after August 7, 1928)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 3 and 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, which were promulgated December 29, 1927, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3.—*Regulated areas*

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits:

TWO-GENERATION AREA

Massachusetts (*eastern section*).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglass, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in *Worcester County*.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Effingham, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

Maine.—County of York; and Baldwin, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in *Cumberland County;* Porter, in *Oxford County*; Bath, Topsham, and West Bath, in *Sagadahoc County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Connecticut.—East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington, and Waterford, in *New London County*.

New York.—Fishers Island, in *Suffolk County*.

ONE-GENERATION AREA

Vermont.—Arlington, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Bennington, and Pownal, in *Bennington County*.

Massachusetts (*western section*).—Adams, Alford, Clarksburg, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock, Lanesboro, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, and Williamstown, in *Berkshire County*.

New York.—The entire State (except Fishers Island, in *Suffolk County*).

New Jersey.—Woodbridge, in *Middlesex County;* and Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, North Bergen, Union City, West New York, Guttenberg, and Secaucus, in *Hudson County*, being all that part of said county east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; and Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in *Bedford County;* Benton, Briar Creek, Center, Fishing Creek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Madison, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Orange, Pine, Scott, and Sugar Loaf, in *Columbia County;* Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Frank-

lin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, and Washington, in *Fayette County:* Aleppo, Center, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Monongahela, Morgan, Morris, Richhill, Washington, and Whiteley, in *Greene County;* Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Todd, Union, Walker, Warriors Mark, West, and Wood, in *Huntingdon County;* Anthony, Cooper, Derry, Liberty, Limestone, Mahoning, Valley, and West Hemlock, in *Montour County;* Delaware, East Chillisquaque, Lewis, Lower Augusta, Point, Rockefeller, Turbot, Upper Augusta, and West Chillisquaque, in *Northumberland County;* Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in *Somerset County.*

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

Ohio.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Colerain and Pease, in *Belmont County;* German, Harmony, Moorefield, Pike, Pleasant, and Springfield, in *Clark County;* Liberty, Richland, Violet, and Walnut in *Fairfield County;* Canaan, Darby, Deer Creek, Fairfield, Jefferson, Monroe, Oak Run, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Summerford, and Union, in *Madison County;* Brown, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Spring Creek, Staunton, and Washington, in *Miami County;* Monroe, in *Muskingum County;* Clayton, Hopewell, Madison, Reading, and Thorn, in *Perry County;* Scioto, in *Pickaway County.*

Michigan.—Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and Aloha, Benton, Forest, Grant, Maple Grove, and Waverly, in *Cheboygan County;* Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, Texas, and Wakeshma, in *Kalamazoo County;* Bourret and Sheridan, in *Gladwin County;* Homer, Ingersoll, Larkin, Lee, Midland, and Mt. Haley, in *Midland County;* Burr Oak, Colon, Fawn River, Leonidas, Nottawa, Sherman, Sturgis, and White Pigeon, in *St. Joseph County.*

Indiana.—Counties of Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Elkhart, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley; and Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, and Warren, in *Huntington County;* Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Wabash, and Wayne, in *Jay County;* Clay, Etna, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Monroe, Plain, Prairie, Scott, Seward, Tippecanoe, Turkey Creek, Van Buren, Washington, and Wayne, in *Kosciusko County;* Bourbon and German, in *Marshall County;* Jackson, in *Randolph County;* Clay, German, Harris, Madison, Penn, and Portage, in *St. Joseph County;* Chester, Noble, Lagro, Paw Paw, and Pleasant, in *Wabash County;* Harrison, Jefferson, Lancaster, Liberty, Nottingham, Rock Creek, and Union, in *Wells County.*

REGULATION 5.—*Control of the movement of restricted plants and plant products*

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof, nor from the two-generation area to the one-generation area (as designated in regulation 3), nor from the one-generation area to the two-generation area, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as follows:

(*a*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers, and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia, moved from the regulated areas of

Massachusetts (western section), Vermont, New York (except Fishers Island),[2] New Jersey,[2] Pennsylvania,[2] West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Restrictions on the movement of the plants named in this paragraph relate only to the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and to Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y.

(*b*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, moved between the dates of January 1 and May 31, inclusive.

(*c*) No restrictions are placed on the intersate movement of bulbs and roots of dahlias and gladioli without stems.

(*d*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(*e*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(*f*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the same regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside the regulated area in which they originated.

The restrictions on the movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass, shall apply throughout the year and shall relate to interstate movement from each area designated as regulated into or through any point outside thereof. No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass originating within a regulated area (except certified clean shelled corn and certified clean seed of broomcorn and of sorghums and Sudan grass) shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area, and no certificates will be issued authorizing such movement.

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved into the State of Maine from any point in the regulated areas outside that State unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as provided in paragraphs (*b*) to (*e*), inclusive, of this regulation.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 7, 1928, and shall cancel and supersede amendment No. 1 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) which was promulgated on May 21, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of August, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Signed) C. F. Marvin,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Notice to Common Carriers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1928.

Sir: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the enclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 2 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No.

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[2] Certain parts of the corn-borer regulated areas of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are also within the areas regulated on account of the Japanese beetle in Notice of Quarantine No. 48. Those desiring to ship horticultural and agricultural products from these regions should consult that quarantine for details.

43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, given notice that regulations 3 and 5 thereof have been amended, effective August 7, 1928, to read as per copy inclosed herewith. This amendment adds certain territory in New Jersey to the regulated areas outlined in regulation 3 and modifies the requirements for the movement of restricted articles into the State of Maine from other parts of the regulated areas.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of amendment No. 2 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), mentioned therein, this _____ day of _____, 1928.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business within and throughout the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 2 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective August 7, 1928. This amendment adds certain territory in New Jersey to the regulated areas outlined in regulation 3 and modifies the requirements for the movement of restricted articles into the State of Maine from other parts of the regulated areas.

Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., August 18, 1928; The Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., August 18, 1928; The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., August 17, 1928; The World, New York, N. Y., August 17, 1928; The Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, August 20, 1928; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., August 17, 1928; The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., August 18, 1928; The Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., August 18, 1928; The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., August 17, 1928; The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., August 17, 1928; The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., August 18, 1928; Portland Free Press, Portland, Me., August 18, 1928; The Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., August 18, 1928.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

ENLARGEMENT OF AREA QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS THEREUNDER

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 14, 1928.

Regulations 3 and 5 of Quarantine Order No. 43, on account of the European corn borer, have been amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3.—*Regulated areas*

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits.

TWO-GENERATION AREA

Massachusetts (*eastern section*).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglass, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in *Worcester County*.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Effingham, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carrol County;* Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

Maine.—County of York; and Baldwin, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in *Cumberland County;* Porter, in *Oxford County;* Bath, Topsham, and West Bath, in *Sagadahoc County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Connecticut.—East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington, and Waterford in *New London County*.

New York.—Fishers Island, in *Suffolk County*.

ONE-GENERATION AREA

Vermont.—Arlington, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Bennington, and Pownal, in *Bennington County*.

Massachusetts (*western section*).—Adams, Alford, Clarksburg, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock, Lanesboro, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Pittsfield, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, and Williamstown, in *Berkshire County*.

New York.—The entire State (except Fishers Island, in *Suffolk County*).

New Jersey.—Woodbridge, in *Middlesex County;* and Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, North Bergen, Union City, West New York, Guttenberg, and Secaucus, in *Hudson County*, being all that part of said county east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; and Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in *Bedford County;* Benton, Briar Creek, Center, Fishing Creek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Madison, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Orange, Pine, Scott, and Sugar Loaf, in *Columbia County;* Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, and Washington, in *Fayette County;* Aleppo, Center, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Monongahela, Morgan, Morris, Richhill, Washington, and Whiteley, in *Greene County;* Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Todd, Union, Walker, Warriors Mark, West, and Wood, in *Huntingdon County;* Anthony, Cooper, Derry, Liberty, Limestone, Mahoning, Valley, and West Hemlock, in *Montour County;* Delaware, East Chillisquaque, Lewis, Lower Augusta, Point, Rockefeller, Turbot, Upper Augusta, and West Chillisquaque, in *Northumberland County;* Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in *Somerset County*.

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

Ohio.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware,

Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Colerain and Pease, in *Belmont County;* German, Harmony, Moorefield, Pike, Pleasant, and Springfield, in *Clark County;* Liberty, Richland, Violet, and Walnut, in *Fairfield County;* Canaan, Darby, Deer Creek, Fairfield, Jefferson, Monroe, Oak Run, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Summerford, and Union, in *Madison County;* Brown, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Spring Creek, Staunton, and Washington, in *Miami County:* Monroe, in *Muskingum County;* Clayton, Hopewell, Madison, Reading, and Thorn, in *Perry County;* Scioto, in *Pickaway County.*

Michigan.—Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and Aloha, Benton, Forest, Grant, Maple Grove, and Waverly, in *Cheboygan County;* Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, Texas, and Wakeshma, in *Kalamazoo County;* Bourret and Sheridan, in *Gladwin County;* Homer, Ingersoll, Larkin, Lee, Midland, and Mt. Haley, in *Midland County;* Burr Oak, Colon, Fawn River, Leonidas, Nottawa, Sherman, Sturgis, and White Pigeon, in *St. Joseph County.*

Indiana.—Counties of Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Elkhart, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley; and Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, and Warren, in *Huntington County;* Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Wabash, and Wayne, in *Jay County;* Clay, Etna, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Monroe, Plain, Prairie, Scott, Seward, Tippecanoe, Turkey Creek, VanBuren, Washington, and Wayne in *Kosciusko County;* Bourbon and German, in *Marshall County;* Jackson, in *Randolph County;* Clay, German, Harris, Madison, Penn, and Portage in *St. Joseph County;* Chester, Noble, Lagro, Paw Paw, and Pleasant, in *Wabash County;* Harrison, Jefferson, Lancaster, Liberty, Nottingham, Rock Creek, and Union, in *Wells County.*

REGULATION 5.—*Control of the movement of restricted plants and plant products*

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof, nor from the two-generation area to the one-generation area (as designated in regulation 3), nor from the one-generation area to the two-generation area, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as follows:

(*a*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers, and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia, moved from the regulated areas of Massachusetts (western section), Vermont, New York (except Fishers Island),[3] New Jersey,[3] Pennsylvania,[3] West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Restrictions on the movement of the plants named in this paragraph relate *only* to the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and to Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y.

(*b*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, moved between the dates of January 1 and May 31, inclusive.

(*c*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of bulbs and roots of dahlias and gladioli without stems.

(*d*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, or processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

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[3] Certain parts of the corn-borer regulated areas of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are also within the areas regulated on account of the Japanese beetle in Notice of Quarantine No. 48. Those desiring to ship horticultural and agricultural products from these regions should consult that quarantine for details.

(*e*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(*f*) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the same regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside the regulated area in which they originated.

The restrictions on the movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass, shall apply throughout the year and shall relate to interstate movement from each area designated as regulated into or through any point outside thereof. No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass originating within a regulated area (except certified clean shelled corn and certified clean seed of broomcorn and of sorghums and Sudan grass) shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area, and no certificates will be issued authorizing such movement.

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved into the State of Maine from any point in the regulated areas outside that State unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as provided in paragraphs (*b*) to (*e*), inclusive, of this regulation.

Under paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the utmost care must be exercised to see that no parcels of the plants and plant products referred to from the regulated areas designated in the quarantine order are accepted for mailing except under the conditions prescribed in the amended order.

Copies of Quarantine Order No. 43 have been furnished to all postmasters in the quarantined area.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

REMOVAL OF JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1928.

Having determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to farm products has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 5 of the Rules and Regulations (sixth revision) Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said revised rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after October 1, 1928. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to farm products provided for in regulation 5 from October 16, to October 1, 1928, and applies to this season only. It should be noted, however, that this release does not apply to cut flowers, with which it is believed that an element of danger will remain until the period fixed in the regulation, namely, October 15, inclusive.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of September, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The restrictions on the movement of farm products which are terminated by this order are intended to be in force only during the period when the beetle is abundantly present and in active flight. It is recognized that there is no risk from the movement of such products after this period has terminated. During the past week the department's inspectors have found no beetle in farm products. The action taken, therefore, is merely to terminate the restrictions on the movement and thus stop the cost of administration at the earliest possible moment.

The inspectors are, however, still finding beetles in cut flowers. Due to the prevailing cool evenings, the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the

flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers from the regulated area will remain in full force and effect until October 15, inclusive.

MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE (No. 64)

United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Harlingen Office

CITRUS CENSUS OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS AS OF JULY 1, 1928

In administering the provisions of the Mexican fruit-worm quarantine it has been found to be necessary to make a complete census of all citrus growing in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In response to requests from the citrus interests of this valley and of various agricultural agencies and inspectors of other States it is deemed desirable that this information be made available.

The census which follows has been taken by the various district inspectors for their respective districts. It is presented in two arrangements—by counties and by districts. The 11 districts as shown in Table 2 represent divisions of the territory which have been made for the convenience of administration. These divisions are designated by the names of the towns at which the inspectors in charge are located.

In explanation of the tables the following information is given:

Ages of trees: In the tables the ages of trees are classified as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Trees given under classification "0" were planted during, or at the beginning of, the growing season 1927–28. Trees given under classification "1" were planted during, or at the beginning of, the growing season 1926–27. The ages of trees designated as 2, 3, and 4, respectively, will be understood in the light of this explanation. Trees given under classification "5" are 5 years old or older.

Other citrus: Under this classification is included kumquats, limes, mandarins, satsumas, sour oranges, tangeloes, tangerines, lemons, etc.

Baxter Building, Harlingen, Tex., July 24, 1928.

P. A. HOIDALE,
In Charge Mexican Fruit-Worm Eradication.

TABLE 1.—*Citrus census of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1928, by counties*

	The number of growing citrus trees, of different ages						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Cameron County:							
Grapefruit	253,709	149,153	111,027	106,619	69,659	142,684	832,851
Oranges	88,582	69,300	63,754	65,251	45,000	53,640	385,527
Other citrus	1,820	2,283	3,288	4,704	3,182	7,954	23,231
Total	344,111	220,736	178,069	176,574	117,841	204,278	1,241,609
Hidalgo County:							
Grapefruit	646,888	304,889	181,813	136,363	79,075	193,109	1,542,137
Oranges	184,015	110,093	90,809	72,571	34,138	60,830	552,456
Other citrus	5,284	3,298	5,272	5,584	3,684	13,227	36,349
Total	836,187	418,280	277,894	214,518	116,897	267,166	2,130,942
Willacy County:							
Grapefruit	15,737	4,190	4,244	1,680	92	2,715	28,658
Oranges	7,701	1,707	2,871	980	214	1,922	15,395
Other citrus	534	136	363	292	107	1,121	2,553
Total	23,972	6,033	7,478	2,952	413	5,758	46,606
Total for all counties:							
Grapefruit	916,334	458,232	297,084	244,662	148,826	338,508	2,403,646
Oranges	280,298	181,100	157,434	138,802	79,352	116,392	953,378
Other citrus	7,638	5,717	8,923	10,580	6,973	22,302	62,133
Grand total	1,204,270	645,049	463,441	394,044	235,151	477,202	3,419,157

TABLE 2.—*Citrus census of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1928, by districts*

	The number of growing citrus trees of different ages						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Mission district:							
Grapefruit	134,714	59,510	52,823	32,354	18,643	76,618	374,662
Oranges	36,115	28,472	25,581	17,072	5,575	22,879	135,694
Other citrus	2,107	1,399	1,685	1,724	1,447	8,924	17,286
Total	172,936	89,381	80,089	51,150	25,665	108,421	527,642
McAllen district:							
Grapefruit	48,992	29,441	13,879	8,418	4,083	15,642	120,455
Oranges	17,924	10,479	10,632	6,734	2,254	8,541	56,564
Other citrus	22	131	210	248	179	294	1,084
Total	66,938	40,051	24,721	15,400	6,516	24,477	178,103
Pharr-Edinburg district:							
Grapefruit	256,750	117,917	45,356	30,913	11,930	30,044	492,910
Oranges	74,816	39,918	22,445	16,471	5,343	7,703	166,696
Other citrus	948	453	577	721	255	542	3,496
Total	332,514	158,288	68,378	48,105	17,528	38,289	663,102
Donna district:							
Grapefruit	84,462	54,938	43,208	40,466	15,504	15,050	253,628
Oranges	22,763	15,374	16,558	15,922	4,768	4,125	79,510
Other citrus	932	426	833	837	170	450	3,648
Total	108,157	70,738	60,599	57,225	20,442	19,625	336,786
Weslaco district:							
Grapefruit	91,857	16,481	12,195	12,049	22,451	24,856	179,889
Oranges	24,876	7,693	6,861	7,992	11,920	7,070	66,412
Other citrus	737	581	1,399	831	1,158	1,253	5,959
Total	117,470	24,755	20,455	20,872	35,529	33,179	252,260
Mercedes district:							
Grapefruit	30,113	26,602	14,352	12,163	6,464	30,899	120,593
Oranges	7,521	8,157	8,732	8,380	4,278	10,512	47,580
Other citrus	538	308	568	1,223	475	1,764	4,876
Total	38,172	35,067	23,652	21,766	11,217	43,175	173,049
La Feria district:							
Grapefruit	45,139	37,187	44,613	52,007	30,228	37,249	246,423
Oranges	20,296	17,196	27,129	37,883	23,804	17,716	144,024
Other citrus	370	523	139	1,447	1,111	1,424	5,014
Total	65,805	54,906	71,881	91,337	55,143	56,389	395,461
Raymondville district:							
Grapefruit	15,737	4,190	4,244	1,680	92	2,715	28,658
Oranges	7,701	1,707	2,871	980	214	1,922	15,395
Other citrus	534	136	363	292	107	1,121	2,553
Total	23,972	6,033	7,478	2,952	413	5,758	46,606
Harlingen district:							
Grapefruit	57,416	58,358	36,049	26,514	9,948	41,350	229,635
Oranges	16,302	20,849	18,625	14,332	8,743	21,572	100,423
Other citrus	344	534	402	998	449	2,129	5,156
Total	74,062	79,741	55,076	41,844	19,140	65,351	335,214
San Benito district:							
Grapefruit	96,320	37,386	17,287	14,083	6,577	41,020	212,673
Oranges	39,285	22,162	10,942	8,318	3,669	11,856	96,232
Other citrus	752	418	568	886	159	2,541	5,324
Total	136,357	59,966	28,797	23,287	10,405	55,417	314,229
Brownsville district:							
Grapefruit	54,834	16,222	13,078	14,015	22,906	23,065	144,120
Oranges	12,699	9,093	7,058	4,718	8,784	2,496	44,848
Other citrus	354	808	2,179	1,373	1,463	1,560	7,737
Total	67,887	26,123	22,315	20,106	33,153	27,121	196,705
Total for all districts:							
Grapefruit	916,334	458,232	297,084	244,662	148,826	338,508	2,403,646
Oranges	280,298	181,100	157,434	138,802	79,352	116,392	953,378
Other citrus	7,638	5,717	8,923	10,580	6,973	22,302	62,133
Grand total	1,204,270	645,049	463,441	394,044	235,151	477,202	3,419,157

NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE (No. 62)

P. Q. C. A.—217[4]

CALCIUM-CYANIDE FUMIGATION FOR BULB-FLY CONTROL AUTHORIZED

JULY 12, 1928.

For the past two years the department has carried on experiments directed toward the simplification of bulb-fly control methods. This work has now reached a stage which seems to justify the approval of fumigation with calcium cyanide as a narcissus-bulb treatment under regulation 3 [paragraph (*b*, 2)] of the narcissus-bulb quarantine No. 62.

Accordingly, as an alternative to the methods described in that quarantine the following procedure is authorized for "certification based on treatment," subject to any future modification which experimental or commercial use may indicate as advisable.

If an infestation of bulb flies alone (that is, without eelworms) has been disclosed as a result of field or storage inspection, certification for interstate movement may be made, on condition that the bulbs are fumigated under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, at an air temperature of not less than 60° F., with calcium-cyanide dust (slowly evolving type) at a dosage of 12 ounces to each 100 cubic feet of space, in an air-tight chamber for a period of not less than four hours. The calcium cyanide should be scattered in an even thin layer on the floor of the fumigation chamber below the trays of bulbs. Each tray is to contain not more than one or two layers of bulbs, and fumigation in bulk is not authorized.

Under this plan no vacuum is required, but the box or fumigation chamber must be strictly air-tight and must be approved in advance by an inspector of the department. In the experimental work containers of a capacity of 100 cubic feet each were used, and for the present season, at least, units of approximately this capacity will be the only ones approved. Several units of such dimensions as to accommodate conveniently the trays used by the grower may be constructed in cases where large numbers of bulbs are to be treated. The use of calcium-cyanide fumigation for bulb-fly control in large rooms or warehouses has not been tested and can not be approved at this time.

The fumigation chambers used in the experimental work were made with the walls, ceiling, and floor double thickness of tongue-and-groove lumber, the inner and outer walls being nailed together with building paper between, the boards composing the inside walls running horizontally and those forming the outside walls running vertically. Painting was found desirable to insure tightness, but will not be required. For bulb fumigation it is convenient to have one side entirely removable or hinged as a door, the edges closing against a felt or rubber seat. In case the side is removable, special clasps or screws for fastening the door air-tight are required. Air-tight metal containers, vacuum tanks, or other air-tight equipment of approximately 100 cubic feet capacity, approved by the inspector, may be substituted where available.

All the experimental work indicates that this method may be employed without injury to the bulbs and that, when carefully carried out, it has been completely effective in the elimination of bulb flies in all stages.

C. L. MARLATT.
Chief of Administration.

NOTE.—If eelworms are present in the planting, the procedure herein outlined is not acceptable, as fumigation is not an eelworm control. All bulbs from such plantings must be treated with hot water for two and one-half hours in the manner prescribed in the quarantine.

P. Q. C. A.—217 (revised)

CALCIUM-CYANIDE FUMIGATION FOR BULB-FLY CONTROL AUTHORIZED

JULY 28, 1928.

For the past two years the department has carried on experiments directed toward the simplification of bulb-fly control methods. This work has now reached a stage which seems to justify the approval of fumigation with calcium cyanide as a narcissus-bulb treatment under regulation 3 [paragraph (*b*, 2)] of the narcissus-bulb quarantine No. 62.

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[4] This continues the HB series, which now numbers 1 to 216.

Accordingly, as an alternative to the methods described in that quarantine, the following procedure is authorized for "certification based on treatment," subject to any future modification which experimental or commercial use may indicate as advisable:

If an infestation of bulb flies alone (that is, without eelworms) has been disclosed as a result of field or storage inspection, certification for interstate movement may be made, on condition that the bulbs, after curing, drying, and cleaning, are fumigated under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, at an air temperature of not less than 60° F., with calcium-cyanide dust (slowly evolving type) at a dosage of 12 ounces to each 100 cubic feet of space, in an air-tight chamber for a period of not less than four hours. The calcium cyanide should be scattered in an even thin layer on the floor of the fumigation chamber below the trays of bulbs immediately before closing the box. Each tray is to contain not more than two layers of bulbs, and fumigation "in bulk" is not authorized. Under this plan no vacuum is required, but the box or fumigation chamber must be strictly air-tight and must be approved in advance by an inspector of the department.

In the experimental work of 1927—July to September—a fumigating box was used having a capacity of 84.6 cubic feet. These tests indicate 100 per cent efficiency in killing larvæ and pupæ of both types of bulb flies. The present season—June and July—experimental tests have been run in a box of 150 cubic feet capacity. The results of these later tests indicate 100 per cent efficiency in killing eggs and early-stage larvæ of bulb flies, and supplement the experimentation in 1927 which dealt more particularly with older larvæ of bulb flies and also pupæ of the lesser bulb fly. On the basis of this work, fumigation boxes or units of a capacity of approximately 100 to 150 cubic feet are approved and authorized. Such approval and authorization will be extended to units of greater capacity, conditioned upon the efficiency of such units being fully demonstrated by experimental tests. Several units of such dimensions as to accommodate conveniently the trays used by the grower may be constructed where large numbers of bulbs are to be treated. The use of calcium-cyanide fumigation for bulb-fly control in large rooms or warehouses has not been tested and can not be approved at this time.

The fumigation chambers used in the experiments were made with the walls, ceiling and floor double thickness of tongue-and-groove lumber, the inner and outer walls being nailed together with building paper between, the boards composing the inside walls running horizontally and those forming the outside walls running vertically. Painting was found desirable to insure tightness, but will not be required. For bulb fumigation it is convenient to have one side entirely removable or hinged as a door, the edges closing against a felt or rubber seat. In case the side is removable, special clasps or screws for fastening the door air-tight are required. Air-tight metal containers, vacuum tanks, or other air-tight equipment of approximately 100 to 150 cubic feet capacity, approved by the inspector, may be substituted where available. Thorough airing of fumigated bulbs is advisable after the treatment to free the bulbs from the gas as rapidly as possible.

All the experimental work indicates that this method may be employed without injury to the bulbs and that, when carefully carried out, it has been completely effective in the elimination of bulb flies in all stages.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chief of Administration.

Note.—If eelworms are present in the planting, the procedure herein outlined is not acceptable, as fumigation is not an eelworm control. All bulbs from such plantings must be treated with hot water for two and one-half hours in the manner prescribed in the quarantine.

This revision of P. Q. C. A.—217 supersedes the edition issued July 12, 1928.

NARCISSUS-BULB LABELING REQUIREMENTS

(Press notice)

September 13, 1928.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in an announcement issued to-day, called to the attention of business houses which deal in bulbs the labeling requirements of the revision of the narcissus bulb quarantine regula-

tions which became effective May 15, 1928. The fall season for narcissus bulbs is now beginning and is expected to last through September and October.

Under the revised regulations every crate, box, or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for interstate movement by the grower thereof shall have securely attached to it an official Federal shipping certificate, the issuance of which is based on inspection or disinfection. In the case of a carload shipment, such certificate shall also accompany the waybill. Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any reshipment of such certified bulbs for interstate movement in original containers.

Dealers who buy and sell such bulbs, as well as all other shippers who do not grow their own bulbs, are required to conform to the following regulation:

Certified narcissus bulbs taken from crates or other original containers for reshipment interstate in smaller lots shall have securely attached to each container a tag or label signed by the shipper thereof reading as follows: "The undersigned certifies that the narcissus bulbs contained herein were taken from a shipment of narcissus bulbs certified by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration under Notice of Quarantine No. 62."

The tags or labels described in the last paragraph are to bear the exact wording shown and to be signed by the shipper. This form of tag covering reshipments will not be supplied by the department, but is to be secured by the shipper and may be prepared by any local printer. No special form or size is required, and shippers may include the wording given as a part of the address label, if convenient.

Carriers are not permitted to accept for shipment containers of narcissus bulbs without the required labels. Any shipment sent without either the reshipment label described or the official shipping certificate issued to the grower will constitute a violation of the plant quarantine act, render both the shipper and the carrier liable to prosecution, and may be intercepted in transit or at destination and returned to the point of origin.

The object of the restrictions is to prevent the interstate movement of bulbs infested with the bulb flies and eelworms, and thereby protect uninfested localities from the introduction of these pests.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS DECISION

APPLE, PEAR, QUINCE, AND MAZZARD CHERRY STOCKS TO BE EXCLUDED AFTER JULY 1, 1930—ACTION ON MAHALEB CHERRY, MYROBALAN PLUM, AND ROSE STOCKS POSTPONED

(Press notice)

JULY 25, 1928.

The Secretary of Agriculture announces that on and after July 1, 1930, by amendment to Quarantine 37, apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry stocks will be excluded from entry into the United States. Similar action, which was considered as to Mahaleb cherry, Myrobalan plum, and rose stocks, is deferred for further study and determination of the question of availability of satisfactory home-grown stocks of these classes.

This decision is based on the evidence presented at the fruit and rose stocks conference held by the Federal Horticultural Board June 27, 1928. This conference was attended by official and other representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen, the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, the horticultural specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and others in interest. The evidence presented as to apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry stocks indicated that the present availability of satisfactory American-grown stocks of these fruits was sufficient to justify the exclusion of these stocks after a reasonable period for adjustment of business contracts, etc., and thus terminate the very considerable and continuing risk of entry with such stocks of new and dangerous fruit pests.

The evidence presented as to availability of satisfactory American-grown stocks of Mahaleb cherry and Myrobalan plum was not deemed sufficient by the specialists of the department to warrant fixing a date at this time for the exclusion of these stocks.

A somewhat similar situation developed in connection with the rose stocks. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, showing, on the one hand, that for a series of years American-grown rose stocks had been satisfactory and that their use in competition with foreign stocks by growers was rapidly increasing, but, on the other hand, in 1927, difficulties developed with such stock which seemed clearly to warrant the postponement of action for such period as would be necessary to clear up and eliminate these difficulties.

It will be recalled that the conference of June 27, 1928, was in continuation of a conference on this general subject, held June 29, 1925, and that this earlier conference was called at the suggestion of nurserymen and rose growers to consider the fixing of a possible date for the termination of further entry of foreign stocks. At that conference the American Association of Nurserymen reported a resolution, which had been adopted by that association at its convention held in Rochester the preceding week, that it was the sentiment of the American Association of Nurserymen that no earlier date than July 1, 1930, should be tentatively set for the exclusion of foreign fruit and rose stocks. It was also recommended that, before final action should be taken by the Department of Agriculture, a further conference to consider the availability of such stocks should be called following the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in June, 1928, for the purpose of determining at that time the progress made in the production of American-grown stocks as to quality and quantity.

With respect to the deferred action as to the items, Mahaleb cherry, Myrobalan plum, and rose stocks, if in the judgment of the department it should later seem possible to consider final action relative to these stocks a conference will be called, and if the information presented should warrant the department in excluding such stocks it is understood that the effective date of such exclusion will, if safety permits, be so fixed as to allow a reasonable period for adjustment, both in this country and abroad.

PEST RISK FROM IMPORTED FRUIT AND ROSE STOCKS

Following the passage of the plant quarantine act in 1912, the entry of nursery stock in general, including fruit and rose stocks, was permitted under certification by competent experts in the country of origin, with such reinspection at point of destination in the United States as could be made by State inspection officials. A practical test over a 7-year period of the possibility of safeguarding plant imports by such inspection indicated clearly the inadequacy of this method, and the conclusion was forced that the only possible means of effectively lessening the introduction of new plant pests would be in greatly restricting plant imports. This policy was carried out in the promulgation in 1919 of Quarantine 37, which restricts the entry of most nursery stock and other ornamentals to certain purposes which are believed to be necessary to the development of American horticulture. Among the classes of plants which were permitted unlimited importation under this quarantine were fruit stocks and rose stocks, on the plea that these represented a horticultural necessity warranting the acceptance for the time being, and with the enforcement of all possible safeguards of the risk involved in the temporary continuance of such mass importations. It was the distinct understanding that when this necessity could be met from home sources further entry of such stocks would be discontinued, and the nursery and other associations in interest in attendance at the hearing of 1919 joined with the Department of Agriculture in securing a Federal appropriation to canvass the field of production in the United States and to aid and encourage the development of the production of such home-grown stocks.

In spite of inspection in country of origin and such reinspections of imports at destination as it has been possible to make here through the cooperation of State inspectors, the numbers of new and dangerous pests which are coming in with these stocks have been a full demonstration of the undesirability of continuing such importations beyond the period of real horticultural necessity. A further consideration is the fact that while the main safeguard must necessarily be the State inspection at destination, it has not been possible to develop any uniformity in such inspection on the part of the different States, and in the case of some States the inspection has been very perfunctory.

MODIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OF REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37

(Effective on and after August 1, 1928)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation No. 3 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 governing the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds into the United States, which became effective April 1, 1927, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3.—*Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is required*

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, those named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (see Appendix B), under permit, upon compliance with these regulations:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lillium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guinea-hen-flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation; except that stocks of apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry may not be imported under permit or otherwise after June 30, 1930.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, brier rose, and *Rosa Rugosa.*

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants; except that mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise.

Importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds specified in this regulation, from countries not maintaining inspection, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for experimental purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 1, 1928.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of July, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PLANT QUARANTINE—AMENDMENT OF REGULATION 3 OF QUARANTINE 37 BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (T. D. 42973)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1928.

To Collectors of Customs and others concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 1 to the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 by the Secretary of Agriculture is published for the information of customs officers and others concerned.

Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 37 is amended in item 2 so as to provide that after June 30, 1930, stocks of apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry may not be imported by permit or otherwise; also item 5 is amended so as to provide that mango seeds may not be imported by permit or otherwise.

E. W. CAMP,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

RESTRICTIONS RE ORCHID PERMITS

P. Q. C. A.—218 JULY 24, 1928.

Permits for the importation of orchids, under the propagation purpose of regulation 14, Quarantine 37, have carried hitherto a limitation of 25 plants, for species, and 100 plants, for hybrid seedlings. The larger number authorized for seedlings was to give the importer a better opportunity to secure, from a purchase of 100 plants from a particular cross, superior plants for use either for hybridizing or for multiplication by asexual methods. As to unproved hybrids, it was recognized that the chance of getting superior plants by this method varied a good deal with different crosses and that in many instances the seedlings secured might be largely of mediocre quality. Unfortunately, advantage has been taken of this limitation to make it a means of building up stocks of cheap orchids for cut-flower trade and with little or no relation to the strictly propagation purpose of the permit.

To correct this situation, orchid permits for propagation will hereafter be limited to not to exceed 20 of one kind (species or hybrids) and to not to exceed 20 different types (species or varieties) to any individual permittee in one year. The term "hybrid" is understood to cover hybrids which have been given an award under a varietal name by some institution in the country of origin of the type of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and also any unflowered and unnamed seedling which can meet the requirement of probable special or exceptional merit.

In any discussion of limitation on importation of orchids and other ornamentals, the fundamental purpose of the provision for entry for propagation under regulation 14 should not be lost sight of—namely, to provide for the entry of new and unavailable plants strictly for multiplicat on and increase, with the object eventually of making such plants available from domestic sources, and thus stopping the pest risk involved with unrestricted importations. It should be perfectly clear, therefore, that to authorize what amounts to practically unlimited importation of European seedling orchids is inconsistent with this purpose. On the other hand, provision for the entry of necessary parent stock is in full accord with the regulation.

For orchids which may produce hundreds of thousands of seed in a single capsule, a very few superior examples of any species, or of any proved hybrid, are sufficient for seedling production. With respect to asexual multiplication, it seems to be clear that this method can not be made a means of providing this country quickly with large quantities of orchids, and, in the case of most species and named hybrids, foreign stocks are not available for purchase in large quantities. With respect, however, to both methods of propagation, American and European propagators are on much the same basis. Europe may now have some advantage in larger stocks of species and hybrids. On the other hand, parent plants of high quality are becoming more available in this country all the time, and, under the restrictions now to be enforced, can be added by purchase to meet any reasonable need. It is recognized that many of the European hybrids which have been given awards and have received varietal names are closely held and are not available to American purchasers, but this condition is not affected one way or the other by the proposed restrictions. Many foreign hybrids are, however, open to purchase as parent stock, and the American specialist can also compete, but perhaps at some disadvantage, with the English purchaser of the new things, but again that disadvantage is not increased or diminished by these restrictions. On the other hand, the field is wide open for the development of new and superior hybrids in this country, and, with the large stocks of species and hybrids which are being accumulated here by commercial growers and by amateur specialists, the opportunity for such hybridization and production of new and valuable types is rapidly becoming as good here as it has been abroad.

Hitherto the interest in commercial orchid production in the United States seems to have been largely in making provision for the cut-flower trade rather than in developing stocks of species and superior hybrids for sale, as plants to collectors and others. The purpose, therefore, in the present restrictions is to make it possible for anyone to purchase parent stock for reasonable propagation needs of any species of any proved and named hybrid which may not be available in this country. Recognizing also the possibility or gamble of securing at first hand new and valuable varieties which may result from hybridization of specialists in Europe, provision is made for the purchase of

limited stocks of unproved seedlings resulting from crosses concerning which evidence can be submitted indicating a reasonable basis in parentage of unusual or exceptional merit.

NOTE.—As indicated, the foregoing discussion relates to importations of orchids for the propagation purpose of regulation 14. Entry of orchids for educational, experimental, or scientific purposes under this regulation will be limited to such number as shall be determined to be necessary for such purposes.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief of Administration.

CHINESE SACRED LILY MAY ENTER HAWAII FOR FORCING PURPOSES

The entry of the Chinese sacred lily into Hawaii for forcing purposes, subject to permit, inspection, and necessary treatment, was authorized in the notice of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture of July 26, 1928. This decision applies to the entry of this bulb for forcing purposes into Hawaii only, and does not affect the existing restrictions governing the entry of this bulb into the mainland or Porto Rico, nor is any relaxation in this respect contemplated.

The decision to permit the entry of the Chinese sacred lily into Hawaii for forcing purposes was prompted as the result of representations made by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii and others in interest, to the effect that this bulb is not being propagated in that Territory and that there is a wide local demand for the Chinese sacred lily for use by the Chinese, particularly in connection with their celebration of the Chinese New Year. It is understood that the Chinese sacred lily bulbs imported into Hawaii will be used exclusively for forcing purposes, and the shipment of these bulbs to the mainland or Porto Rico from that Territory, either before or after forcing, is not authorized. All shipments of these bulbs entering Hawaii will be conditioned upon the securing of a permit issued by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, subject to inspection, and, if necessary, treatment, at the port of first arrival. Inasmuch as the Chinese sacred lily is not at present propagated commercially in Hawaii, it is believed that the entry of this bulb into that Territory for forcing purposes, subject to the safeguards outlined above, involves no plant-pest risk to that Territory.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ENTRY OF CHINESE SACRED LILY INTO HAWAII FOR FORCING PURPOSES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that, until further notice, bulbs of the Chinese sacred lily (*Tazetta orientalis*) may be imported into the Territory of Hawaii solely for local use and distribution therein, free from the restrictions of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, under permit issued by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, conditioned, however, on such inspection and disinfection as said inspector may, in his judgment, deem adequate to prevent the entry of injurious plant diseases or insect pests.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of July, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (No. 52)

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE GROWING AND MARKETING OF COTTON IN AREAS IN TEXAS CREATED REGULATED ZONES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM

I, George B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Texas, by virtue of powers vested in me by the laws of Texas, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations governing the production and marketing of

cotton and the disinfection of cottonseed in the hereinafter-described regulated zone:

REGULATION 1.—*Definitions*

(*a*) The regulated zones herein referred to shall include the following counties: El Paso, Hudspeth, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Culberson, Ward, Reeves, Dawson, Midland, Martin, Ector, Andrews, Loving, Winkler, Crane, Upton, and Glasscock, and that part of Howard and Borden Counties lying west and south of the Gail-Big Spring Highway and Morgan Creek.

(*b*) The words "pink bollworm" shall be construed to mean the insect *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders in any stages of its development.

(*c*) The word "inspector" shall be construed to mean an inspector of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas or an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture when appointed as agent or collaborator of the State department of agriculture.

REGULATION 2.—*Seed cotton*

(*a*) No seed cotton, grabbots, or bollies, or other parts of the cotton plant or cotton products liable to carry infestation of the pink bollworm shall be kept in storage in the regulated zone in any year after the 1st day of March.

(*b*) Seed cotton shall not be used in the manufacture of any article.

(*c*) No seed cotton shall be carried from one county to another within the regulated zone except for ginning to the nearest gin to the point of origin, after which the products thereof shall be subject to the regulations of the county to which carried.

(*d*) No seed cotton shall be carried from the regulated area except from Dawson County to designated gins located within the city limits of O'Donnell, in Lynn County, hereinafter described. (See regulation 6.)

REGULATION 3.—*Cottonseed*

(*a*) No cottonseed shall be carried from one county to another within a regulated area except when permit is issued therefor by an inspector. Conditions of infestation of the pink bollworm at points of origin and destination and utilization of such seed shall be taken into consideration in issuing such permits.

(*b*) The entomologist of the State department of agriculture shall cause to be made an investigation of the conditions of infestation of the pink bollworm existing in each county in the regulated area and the manner and method of disinfection of cottonseed by each gin. If, after such investigation, the said entomologist believes it will not be dangerous to the cotton industry to allow cottonseed from any certain gin located within an approved county or part thereof to be carried outside the regulated area for crushing and the selling price of cottonseed in the vicinity is less than a fair market value, he shall then cause to be posted upon that gin a list of designated oil mills to which cottonseed may be carried when permit is issued therefor by the inspector in charge, provided that when a gin is located in a county adjacent to the Republic of Mexico, before such notice shall be posted it shall be clearly shown that the cotton industry of Texas will not be endangered by any condition that may exist in the Republic of Mexico.

REGULATION 4.—*Cotton lint*

(*a*) Cotton lint, linters or delint, and grabbots, and samples thereof, shall not be moved from the regulated zones to points outside except under permits. Permits for such movement may be granted on the furnishing of evidence satisfactory to the inspector (1) that such cotton lint, linters or delint, and grabbots (except samples) have been compressed to a density of not less than 22 pounds to the cubic foot, and (2) that such cotton lint, linters or delint, and grabbots, and samples, have been disinfected under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Cotton lint, linters or delint, and grabbots, and samples thereof, ginned outside the regulated zones (under regulations 2, 6, and 7) from seed cotton produced inside such zones, shall be returned to a designated fumigator and compress for fumigation and compression and

shall not be moved therefrom except under compliance with the provisions of this paragraph; provided that grabbots shall be reginned prior to compression and fumigation.

(*b*) Baled cotton lint grown outside of but concentrated within a regulated area may be moved under permit out of such regulated area on the furnishing of evidence, satisfactory to the inspector, that such lint has been handled in a manner to safeguard it from possible contamination with the pink bollworm.

REGULATION 5.—*Other parts of the cotton plant*

(*a*) Cotton stalks, gin and mill waste, and other parts of the cotton plant not herein enumerated, shall not move outside of or within the regulated zones.

(*b*) Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, other articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from a regulated area until the same have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected in a manner satisfactory to the entomologist of the State department of agriculture and permit granted therefor.

(*c*) Bagging and other wrappers and containers which have been used in connection with, or which are contaminated with, cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, or cotton lint shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from a regulated area except under permit. Permits will not be granted until such bagging or other wrappers or containers have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the entomologist of the State department of agriculture.

REGULATION 6.—*Cotton gins*

(*a*) No cotton gin shall gin cotton from a regulated area unless authorized in writing by the entomologist of the State department of agriculture. Such designation shall be based upon the applying gin being equipped with proper disinfecting machinery and upon the premises being in a clean condition.

(*b*) All designated gins shall disinfect all cottonseed in a manner and method satisfactory to the entomologist of the State department of agriculture. Gins shall be kept in a clean condition, and all waste products, such as gin waste, trash coming from the seed cotton, motes, burs, and scattered cottonseed, or any other waste products, shall be destroyed or treated daily in such manner as in the judgment of the entomologist of the State department of agriculture will destroy all pink bollworms that may be thereabout.

(*c*) All seed cotton, bollies, or grabbots stored on the premises of any designated gin shall be segregated in a manner satisfactory to the inspector in charge.

(*d*) It being necessary in the enforcement of the law and these regulations to designate certain gins and concentrating and loading facilities in the city limits of O'Donnell, in Lynn County, for the purpose of ginning, concentrating, and marketing cotton from a part of Dawson County, those parts of the loading platform or switches of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway which are partitioned off or placarded as designated for quarantine cotton are hereby authorized as such; the south one-half of blocks 127 and 128 are hereby designated as a cotton yard for Dawson County cotton; the J. P. Bolin gin, the Henderson-Boone gin, and the Harrison-Williams gin are hereby designated to gin cotton from Dawson County, and these gins and all appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging and the designated portions of the above-described loading platforms or switches and cotton yard shall be subject to all the restrictions herein provided for regulated areas, and all vehicles or other articles entering thereon shall be subject to all the restrictions herein provided for regulated areas. The use of the most direct roads or streets from the Dawson County line to these designated gins and from the gins or cotton yard to designated portions of the railroad loading platforms or switches is hereby authorized for cotton or its products from Dawson County. However, no restrictions shall apply to vehicles or other articles on these designated roads or streets except those from Dawson County, unless they shall enter the above-described designated premises.

REGULATION 7.—*Cotton-oil mills*

No cottonseed-oil mills located within or without the regulated area, except as provided for herein, shall be permitted to crush cottonseed from the regulated area unless authorized in writing by the entomologist of the State department of agriculture. Before granting such authorization the mill seeking designation shall agree in writing to comply with the following measures of precaution in a manner satisfactory to the entomologist of the State department of agriculture: To keep the premises in a clean condition; to clean all railway cars hauling cottonseed to such mill from a regulated area; to keep the hulls, cake, and other products separated from the stored cottonseed from the regulated area; to keep all bagging, sacks, or other containers free from contamination; to crush the cottonseed from the regulated area in such manner as will preclude the possibility of live pink bollworms passing through; to separate linters or delint and grabbots from the regulated area at a safe distance from other products until compressed and vacuum fumigated; to destroy or carry the linters or delint and grabbots produced from cottonseed from a regulated area to a convenient fumigation plant and compress to be compressed and fumigated; to crush all cottonseed from the regulated areas prior to April 1 of the following year, provided that the date for the completion of the crushing may be extended when it shall be shown that such extension will not tend to spread the pink bollworm; and to segregate and store in closed bins cottonseed from the regulated areas, after which notice shall be given that there shall be no further restrictions upon cottonseed products from such designated oil mills except linters or delint and grabbots from the regulated areas as herein provided: *Provided*, That when it shall be shown that any designated oil mill is not keeping in good faith the terms of said agreement or is guilty of unfair dealing, such designation shall immediately be canceled by the commissioner of agriculture: *Provided further*, That any oil mill when located within a regulated area may mill cottonseed therefrom without designation, but no cottonseed products therefrom, other than oil and linters, shall be carried outside the county in which produced except to adjacent noncotton-producing areas when permit is issued therefor.

REGULATION 8.—*Fumigation plants*

No fumigation of baled cotton, samples, or other products from a regulated area necessary to be fumigated shall be recognized except that done by persons, firms, or corporations duly authorized in writing to do such work. Such authorization shall be granted by the entomologist of the State department of agriculture upon the basis of equipment necessary, ability of the person, firm, or corporation to do the work, location of the plant, and the necessity for such a plant; provided that such designation may be canceled at any time by the commissioner of agriculture for inefficient service or for unfair dealing.

REGULATION 9

Cotton, cotton products, and other articles fouled with cotton brought into this State from any area outside of Texas known to be infested by the pink bollworm or other dangerous pests of cotton, and under quarantine by authority of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture on that account, shall, when delivered, be subject to such inspection and disposition as the laws of this State authorize, unless such products are moving in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Done in the city of Austin, Tex., on this the 20th day of August, A. D. 1928.

GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The above regulations supersede all former regulations on the subject matter contained therein.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN FLORIDA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 28, 1928.

Due to certain changes in the rules and regulations of the State Plant Board of Florida, the list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection under the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, addressed for delivery in that State, has been revised as follows:

FROM POST OFFICES OUTSIDE THE STATE

Trees and shrubs or cuttings thereof.
Vines (woody) or cuttings thereof.
Citrus trees, seed, fruit, and blossoms.

FROM FLORIDA POST OFFICES

Trees and shrubs or cuttings thereof.
Vines (woody) or cuttings thereof.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPPING BOARD MASTERS, OFFICERS, AND CREWS RE ENTRY OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION,
Washington, July 5, 1928.

From: Operations Department.
To: District Director, New York.
Subject: Plants and plant products, the entry of which into the United States is restricted or prohibited—Plant Quarantine Inspector.

Please instruct all Shipping Board masters, officers, and crews, through the managing operators, that under authority of the Federal plant quarantine act of 1912 certain plants and plant products, such as vegetables, nursery stocks, etc., are prohibited from entering the United States. The object of this act is to prevent insect pests and plant diseases from entering the United States.

A list of such plants and plant products has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, copies of which are in the offices of every United States consul in foreign ports; and if the personnel of our vessels are desirous of bringing any foreign plants, nursery stock, etc., into the United States they must first consult the American consul and abide strictly by his instructions regarding same.

If a Federal or State plant quarantine inspector should board any of our vessels, he is to be accorded every courtesy and given all possible assistance in the performance of his duties, and entry of his inspection is to be made in the deck log book.

E. A. KELLY,
Vice President, Operations.
By F. W. JONES,
Manager, Disability and Vessel Personnel Division.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING DETENTION, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE

(T. D. 42952)

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MAY 1, 1928, AMENDING THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AUTHORIZES THE DETENTION AND SEARCH OF VESSELS, VEHICLES, PERSONS, AND PACKAGES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1928.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended copy of an amendment to the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, is published for your information and guidance.

Customs officers are hereby instructed to cooperate with the officers of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out the provisions of this act.

E. W. CAMP,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the administration during the period July 1 to September 30, 1928:

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* E. C. Robbins, Ashford, N. C., in the interstate shipment on November 5, 1925, of 10 white pines in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 285.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Malmo & Co., Seattle, Wash., in the interstate shipment on November 17, 1927, of four currant plants from an infected State without a Federal permit, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 345.)

In the case of the United States *v.* J. V. Bailey, of the J. V. Bailey Nurseries, St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment in April, 1928, of 12 red-currant plants in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Cast No. 351.)

In the case of the United States *v.* L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., in the interstate shipment in the spring of 1926 of four currant and four gooseberry plants in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 307.)

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY AND MELON-FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* J. R. Souza, a passenger on the steamship *Lurline*, in the carrying of 12 avocados and a quantity of peppers, without inspection and certification, from Honolulu, Hawaii, to California, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Santos Garcia, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Louis Martinez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in four mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Ruiz, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one mamey and six mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Conception Turner, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ramon Salas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Faustino Torres, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Eugene Calville, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ralph Sherman, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Julia Rivas, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Pilar Ramirez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maris Villasana Vda. de Cubo Rubios, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Marcos Soto, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in four oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* C. H. Cochran, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado seed from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* A. M. Morin, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Cesaric Morales, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. A. Nagle, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados and one mango from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Inez de la Rosa, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in eight mangoes and oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Feliciano Blanco, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in four avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Luz Limon, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 24 figs from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Ramirez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados and three mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. Rangel, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 apples and 15 pomegranates from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* H. R. Gillian, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in four avocado seeds from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Amelio Garcia, Jose Fernandez, and Antonio Cisneros, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 23 avocados and 2 mangoes from Mexico, the defendants were fined $5 each.

In the case of the United States *v.* Private L. Acosta, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Pedro Escaleva and Victario Mota, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in seven mangoes and three avocados from Mexico, the defendants were fined $5 each.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lucia Diaz Rojas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mameys from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Marcelina Diaz de Quinonez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Daniel Senteno, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Hernandez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one peach from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Teodora Navarete, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Serafia Silva, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vicente Castro, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 38 figs from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Mauriciana L. Vda. de Horta, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Victoria Castro, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one orange from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Bernardo Rojas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria de la Cruz, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado and one avocado seed from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Tapia, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one mango from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Paulina Pedrosa de Armendariz, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Alfredo Martinez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. Guerra, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 50 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* L. Gonzales, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 peaches, 3 pomegranates, and 1 quince from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* F. Barrios, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 126 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. Vrguide, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 26 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* W. de la Rosa, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 13 avocados and 5 mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* C. Tijerina, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Miguel Villanor, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in eight avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Refugio Lopez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in seven figs from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Josefina Paza Lopez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two plums and two pears from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Ramirez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Pablo Alanis, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Charles Wicks, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two oranges and two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* E. Benevedis, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* T. J. Sance, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 14 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Justo Penn, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 50 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Trinidad Rojas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three pears from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Rasmus Sunde, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Angelino Gonzalez, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two quinces from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* H. Tolman, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Fibinis Olivares, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Abel Cantu, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* M. A. Cavazod, Hidalgo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 13 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Deldorina Torres, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Genneveva Chasco, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two peaches from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Ursuula Rios, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in one quince from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Eloisa Barcena, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in two mangoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Juana Carventez de Fuentes, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in three avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Viviano Saldano, Kingsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $15.

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Adame, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in six avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined $5.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1923